MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY 15 JUN CCR CERTIFICATION CALENDAR YEAR 2014 Public Water Supply Name 35003 35007 350023 350025 List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community public water system to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. You must mail, fax or

email a copy of the CCR and Certification to MSDH. Please c	heck all boxes that apply.
Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (a	Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
Advertisement in local paper (attaction of bill) Email message (MUST Email the response of the control of the	h conv of advertisement)
Date(s) customers were informed: 5/1/15,	611115, 11
	ner direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery
Date Mailed/Distributed:/_/	
CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a As a URL (Provide URL As an attachment As text within the body of the email	
CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of	f published CCR or proof of publication)
Name of Newspaper: KEMPER County 1	MESSENGER
Date Published: 5/7/15	
CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of location	ons) Date Posted: / /
CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at	
CERTIFICATION I hereby certify that the 2014 Consumer Confidence Report public water system in the form and manner identified about the SDWA. I further certify that the information included the water quality monitoring data provided to the public Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply. Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)	in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent will
Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service: Rureau of Public Water Supply	May be faxed to:

Delive Bureau of Publ P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215

(601)576-7800

May be emailed to: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

- WATER SUPPLE

2015 MAY - 1 PM 2: 06

2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Northwest Kemper Water Association PWS#: 350003, 350007, 350023, 350025 April 2015

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Northwest Kemper Water Association have received lower rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Wayne Smith at 601.677.3558. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of August at 7:00 PM at the Main Office.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2014. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2014, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

PWS ID#	350003-	Preston		TEST RESU	LTS			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCL G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contami	inants						
10. Barium	N	2012*	.012	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries erosion of natural deposits

17. Lead	N	2012/14	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits		
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2014	.8	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits		
Disinfection By-Products										
Chlorine	N	2014	1.1	.9 – 1.3	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes		

6

.

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCL G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contam	inants						
10. Barium	N	2012*	.03	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries erosion of natural deposits
Disinfecti	on By-Pr	oducts						
81. HAA5	N	2012*	7	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
	N	2014	1.4	1 – 1.7	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCL G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic (Contam	inants						
10. Barium	N	2012*	.05	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2012/14	.6	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2012/14	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection								
81. HAA5	N	2012*	16	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2012*	9.47	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2014	1.6	1 – 1.6	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID # 3	-			TEST RESU				
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCL G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic C	Contami	inants						
10. Barium	N	2014	.0676	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2014	1	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection	By-Pr	oducts						
81. HAA5	N	2012*	1	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2012*	1.07	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2014	1.2	1.1 – 1.5	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2014.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Northwest Kemper Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Please Note: You may obtain a copy of this report at our office at 10798 HWY 397 in Preston or call us at 601.677.3558.

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Northwest Kemper Water Association PWS#: 350003, 350007, 350023, 350025 April 2015

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Northwest Kemper Water Association have received lower rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Wayne Smith at 601.677.3558. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you you public in and for Kemper want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the pi, for the KEMPER COUNTY accord Three to 7.00 PM at the No. in 1985.

second Tuesday of August at 7:00 PM at the Main Office. We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2014. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2014, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Contaminant	Wiofation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Détected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCUAGL/MRDL	Und Measure -ment	MCL	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganie (Contam	inunts				200	VIZ.	
G Bassum	N	2012*	012	No Range	pprn	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineres.
G Narate (as	14	2012/14	1000	O TRACTIC	pots	a	AL-15	Cerrosion of household plumbin systems, erosion of natural disposits
vacopen)		2014		No Range	pon	10	10	Runoff from Indilizer view outning from septic tenks wards, erceson of natural donous
Disinfection	By-Pre	ducts	VI	100				FF(3)FF(3)FF
hiorma		8014	1.1	30-13, 3	mg/i	.,.0	MHOL - 4	Water additive used to control migrobes

TEST RESULTS

2015 JUN 29 AM 10: 28

<u>UBLICATION</u> OF MISSISSIPPI DUNTY

ppeared before me, the y public in and for Kemper pi, for the KEMPER COUNTY weekly newspaper of general iper County, Mississippi as ribed in Section 13-3-31, of the of 1972, as amended, who, states that the notice, a true ttached hereto was published d newspaper as follows:

	, 72014
	, No
4-0	7, 2015
ļ	, No. <u>2</u> 5
L	, 2015
	, No
	, 2015
	, No

COUNTY MESSENGER

day of Ginl

Contaminant	Violation		Lavel	Range of Dennets of		MOL	Mea	Arran Carana Car
		Cometed	Detected	For Samura Exceeding MCL/ACL/MHOL	Measure resent) G	B/K.c	Likely Losine of Contamined
Inorganie			. A.					
	N	20121	03	No Bango	PENY	(2)	3	Decharge of dollarg wastes discharge from mater refinement encium of natural deposits
Disinfection								
BI HAAS	N	2012*	Tr	No Kampo	ррь	0	60	
Chloring	14	J014	1.4	1-17	mgil	0	MIRCH. = 4	1 STID-IDDOCTION
PWS ID#	350023 Vealution Y/N	- Kynere Date Commented	Lever Deserted		Manager	MCI G	fats) s	Likely Source of Contamination
	an-way-ay			Cycedang McLOCEDANO	Administre	6		
luorganie								
tir diagnosis	P3	20121	oti	No Stance	15Des	7	2	Discharge of drilling wastes.
(Coppe)	2	2012/14	6	o,	ppes	13	AL = 1 %	mosion of natural depends Conosign of sousehold plants; systems, erosign of natural disciplination before
7 Coad	N	2012/14	1	0	orphs	0		Coffee of household (Furnish
Disinfectio	n By-Pr				E .		-	deposits
1 HAAS	N]	20121	Tio .	No Range		1	The state of	
2 trins	-	2012*	17.4.	No Hange	ppti	0		By-Product of drinking water destriction
terat distancettants; bloomy	N				bho	a	80	By product of drinking water chlometers
thorns.	14	2014	1.6	1-14	mg/l	0.	MRQL = 4	Water adddiso used to control touristins
								APPLICATION TO A SECTION ASSESSMENT ASSESSME
PWS ID#3			#4	TEST RESU	LTS			
Contaminant	Violetion Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or a of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit [MCL G	MCL.	Likely Source of Contamination
norganic .	Contami	nants			-		West Very see a	
		-	-					Discharge of uniting wastes
0 Barium		2014	0676	No Range	руп	2	1	discharge from metal refinences.
0 Barium 3 Chromium	N	2014		Al-	ppm ope	100	100 (discharge from metal refinences erosion of natural deposits Discharge from afeet and nate
0 Barium 3 Chromium Disinfection	n By-Pro	2014		Al-		7.	100 (discharge from metal refinences erosion of natural deposits
3 Chromium Disinfection 1 HAAS	n By-Pro	2014 oducts	1	No Range		7.	100 6	discharge from metal refinences erosion of natural deposits Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposit
Barium Chromium Disinfection HAA5 THAM Total	n By-Pro	2014 Oducts 2012'	1	No Range	øqq	100	100 g	discharge from metal refinence erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposit. By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
0. Barium 3. Chromium Disinfection 1. HAA5 2. TTHM	n By-Pro	2014 Oducts 2012:	1 1 07	No Range No Range	рръ	0 0	100 E	discharge from metal refinence erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposit By-Product of drinking water disinfection.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the

end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or athttp://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPAICDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1 800.426 4791

The Northwest Kemper Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. W ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of

Please Note: You may obtain a copy of this report at our office at 10798 HWY 397 in Preston or call us at 601-677-3558

2015 JUH 29 AM 10: 28

TOWN IN WATER SUPPLE

PROOF OF PUBLICATION THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI KEMPER COUNTY

PERSONALLY appeared before me, the undersigned notary public in and for Kemper County, Mississippi, for the KEMPER COUNTY MESSENGER, a weekly newspaper of general circulation in Kemper County, Mississippi as defined and prescribed in Section 13-3-31, of the Mississippi Code of 1972, as amended, who, being duly sworn, states that the notice, a true copy of which is attached hereto was published in the issues of said newspaper as follows:

Date	_,72014~
	_, No
Date May - 07-	_, 2015
Vol. 81	_, No. <u>2</u> 5
Date	
Vol.	_, No
Date	_, 2015
Vol.	_, No
Signed Rouse For the KEMPER COUNTY MESSI	
before me the day of BD NO 86682 NOTARY PUBLIC Comme Expires August 21, 2015 ER C	

We're pleased to present to you this year inform you about the quality water and provide you with a safe and dependabl efforts we make to continually improve We are committed to providing you with Our water source is from wells drawing fi The source water assessment has been co susceptibility of its drinking water supply taining detailed information on how the si our public water system and is availabl Kemper Water Association have received If you have any questions about this repo Smith at 601.677.3558. We want our value want to learn more, please join us at any second Tuesday of August at 7:00 PM at th We routinely monitor for constituents in yo table below lists all of the drinking water co 1st to December 31st, 2014. In cases where most recent results. As water travels over occurring minerals and, in some cases, radi nants from the presence of animals or from and bacteria, that may come from sewage to erations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminant ring or result from urban storm-water runof gas production, mining, or farming; pestici sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water nants, including synthetic and volatile organ esses and petroleum production, and can also contaminants, which can be naturally occurring activities. In order to ensure that tap water is amount of certain contaminants in water provid ing bottled drinking water, may be reasonable constituents. It's important to remember that t indicate that the water poses a health risk. In this table you will find many terms and abbi better understand these terms we've provided the Action Level - the concentration of a contamin quirements which a water system must follow. Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Ma taminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCI best available treatment technology. Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - : drinking water below which there is no known o of safety. Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) ing water. There is convincing evidence that add bial contaminants. Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (m. in two years or a single penny in \$10,000. Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MR below which there is no known or expected risk of use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminar Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000. PWS 1D # 350003- Preston TEST RE Collected # of Sample Inorganic Contaminants 912 No Range 2012/14

19. Nitrate

Disinfection By-Products

PWS ID # 350007- Cleveland

TEST RESUI

ACCOUNT NO. 0100310.00	04/29	SERVICE TO 05/29	P.O. BOX 57 • P	PRESTON, MS 39354	PRESORTED FIRST CLASS MAIL U.S. POSTAGE PAID
SERVICE ADDRES	S		PHONE: (601) 677-3558	PRESTON, MS 39354 PERMIT NO. 1
M	ETER READINGS		Ĭ		
14540	12970	1570	PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	DUE DATE 06/20/2015	PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE
CHAE	RGE FOR SERVICE		NET AMOUNT 16.00	SAVE THIS 5.00	GROSS AMOUNT 21.00
WTR		.00		BLE AT OUR OF	
CREDIT BA	L 5	.00-	PAST DUE SUB	JECT TO LOCKU	P!
NET DUE	>>> 16	.00	DETU	IBN CERVICE REQUES	TED
			010031000 ALCORN ST. U OF.BS.AFF. P 1000 ALCORN LORMAN MS 39	O# 8734 DR, #509	2015 JUN 29 AM
	ETER READINGS	05/29	P.O. BOX 57 • P	PAYMENT TO: ER WATER ASSOCIATION RESTON, MS 39354 601) 677-3558	SECONTEN
CURRENT	PREVIOUS	USED	PAY NET AMOUNT	DUE DATE	PAY GROSS
5490		5490	ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	06/20/2015	AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE
			NET AMOUNT 30.32	SAVE THIS 5.00	GROSS AMOUNT
WTR CREDIT BA	L	.96 .64- .32	CCR'S AVAILA PAST DUE SUB RETU 010032000 ALCORN ST. U OF.BS.AFF. P 1000 ALCORN	BLE AT OUR OF JECT TO LOCKURN SERVICE REQUES NIVERSITY O# 8734	TED 2015 JUN 29
ACCOUNT NO. 010117000 SERVICE ADDRES 988 SHUQU CURRENT		SERVICE TO 05/29	P.O. BOX 57 • P PHONE: (ER WATER ASSOCIATIO RESTON, MS 39354 601) 677-3558	U.S. POSTAGE PAID PRESTON, MS 39354 PERMIT NO. 1
15570	13830	1740	PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	06/20/2015	PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER
			NET AMOUNT	SAVE THIS	GROSS AMOUNT
CHAP WTR NET DUE		00	PAST DUE SUB	5.00 BLE AT OUR OF JECT TO LOCKU RN SERVICE REQUES RRISON K RD	TP! W29